

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION TO APPROXIMATE 1973-74 OUTTURN

World cocoa bean production in 1974-75 is forecast at 1,461,300 metric tons, compared with the 1973-74 harvest of 1,451,500. Reflecting improved moisture conditions, African production is anticipated to be up by nearly 8 percent, and larger crops are also forecast for North America, Asia, and Oceania. However, South American production is expected to be down sharply because of less favorable growing conditions in Brazil and Ecuador.

World cocoa bean grindings in 1974 will not likely exceed 1.45 million tons, well under the 1973 level of 1.54 million. High cocoa bean prices and tight supplies will probably result in even lower world grindings in 1975. U.S. cocoa bean grindings during the first 9 months of 1974 have totaled 398.4 million pounds (180,713 metric tons), down 15 percent from the corresponding 1973 period, when grindings amounted to 467.3 million pounds (211,966 tons).

New York spot Accra cocoa bean prices during January-September 1974 have averaged a record high of 97.2 cents per pound, up sharply from the similar 1973 period when prices averaged 61.4 cents. Prices during the first half of October have averaged \$1.15 per pound, compared with October 1973 prices of 81 cents per pound.

Africa

African production is forecast at 1,035,800 tons, an increase of 74,000 tons over 1973-74. Rainfall during the main crop development has been higher than a year earlier. However, recent reports of unusually wet and cool weather during September and October in several of the major cocoa producing countries, have pared the optimistic estimates of a large increase in African production this season.

Production in **Ghana** is forecast at 395,000 tons, up 11 percent over the 1973-74 harvest of 355,000, which was adversely affected by dry weather. Cocoa farmers are now being paid 15 cedis per 60 pounds (U.S. 21.75 cents per lb.), an increase of 25 percent over the 12 cedis (U.S. 17.40 cents) paid previously.

Nigerian production is estimated at 230,000 tons (including estimates for contraband shipments to Dahomey), up slightly from the 1973-74 outturn of

215,000. Nigerian farmers are now receiving 550 Naira per long ton (U.S. 40 cents per lb.), which represents an increase of 37 percent over the 400 Naira per ton paid for the 1973-74 main crop and an increase of 22 percent over the 450 Naira per ton received for the 1974 mid crop.

Production in **Cameroon** is forecast at 114,000 tons, compared with the 1973-74 crop of about 110,000. The producer price has been increased to 120 CFA francs per kilogram (U.S. 22.7 cents per lb.), up from 100 CFA francs paid for the 1973-74 harvest.

Ivory Coast production is expected to reach 220,000 tons, up from the 1973-74 crop of 210,000. The new price to growers has been set at 175 CFA francs per kilogram (U.S. 33.1 cents per lb.), an increase of 59 percent over the 110 CFA francs paid during the 1973-74 season.

South America

South American production is forecast at 279,100 tons, down 21 percent from the previous season's crop of 353,600. **Brazilian** production is placed at only 175,000 tons, off 29 percent from the record 1973-74 harvest of 245,500. The main crop is estimated at 1.2 million bags (72,000 tons), down sharply from the bumper 1973-74 main crop of 2.38 million bags (143,000 tons), as a result of cool wet weather which reduced flowering and has provided favorable conditions for pod rot development.

Production in **Ecuador** is forecast at 55,000 tons, compared with the 1973-74 crop of 62,000. The large 1973-74 crop was due to drier than usual weather, which resulted in a low incidence of Monilia pod rot.

Asia and Oceania

Production in Asia and Oceania is expected to be at record levels this year, primarily reflecting the rapid expansion of the cocoa industry in Malaysia. **Malaysian** production is expected to reach a record 14,000 tons in 1974-75, double the 1972-73 harvest of 7,000.

A slight increase is forecast for **Papua-New Guinea**, with a crop of 30,000 tons expected.

COCOA BEANS: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1969-70/1974-75 1/

(In thousands of metric tons)

Region and country	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Forecast 1974-75
North America:						
Costa Rica	4.7	4.2	7.3	4.6	7.3	7.5
Cuba	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic ...	43.0	26.0	41.5	28.0	32.0	38.0
Grenada	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Guatemala .....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Haiti	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Honduras .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Jamaica	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2
Mexico	24.0	25.0	30.0	29.0	30.0	30.0
Nicaragua .....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Panama .....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Trinidad and Tobago ..	5.6	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.5
Others 2/ .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Total	89.0	70.9	95.7	78.7	86.0	92.2
South America:						
Bolivia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Brazil	201.6	182.4	165.4	158.7	245.5	175.0
Colombia	15.3	16.6	18.0	20.0	23.0	24.0
Ecuador	55.0	65.0	58.0	43.0	62.0	55.0
Peru	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Surinam .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Venezuela	18.3	18.9	19.0	16.7	19.5	21.5
Total	293.8	286.5	264.0	242.0	353.6	279.1
Africa:						
Angola .....	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5
Cameroon	108.3	111.7	123.9	106.9	110.0	114.0
Congo, Brazzaville ...	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Equatorial Guinea	25.0	30.0	25.0	15.0	16.0	18.0
Gabon	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Ghana	444.3	392.0	464.0	420.0	355.0	395.0
Ivory Coast 3/	180.3	176.3	222.0	178.8	210.0	220.0
Liberia	1.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Malagasy Republic ....	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nigeria 4/	225.0	323.0	265.0	264.0	215.0	230.0
Sao Tome and Principe :	9.7	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	4.1	5.1	6.4	6.6	7.5	7.5
Tanzania .....	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6
Togo 3/	23.0	28.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	23.0
Zaire	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Total	1,005.1	1,094.3	1,164.5	1,039.6	961.8	1,035.8
Asia and Oceania:						
Indonesia	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Malaysia	2.3	3.2	5.0	7.0	11.0	14.0
New Hebrides .....	.8	.6	.4	.5	.6	.7
Papua New Guinea	22.3	29.0	30.0	22.0	29.0	30.0
Philippines	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sri Lanka	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	3.4	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.0
Total	35.8	42.3	44.8	38.0	50.1	54.2
Grand total	1,423.7	1,494.0	1,569.0	1,398.3	1,451.5	1,461.3

1/ Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/ Includes Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes cocoa marketed through Dahomey.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

JUTE AND KENAF PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1974-75

Jute and kenaf production in 1974-75 in the major producing countries affecting world trade (Bangladesh, India, and Thailand) is forecast at 5.1 billion pounds, a decrease of 23 percent from 1973-74.

In Bangladesh, the area planted to jute in 1974-75 was down a third from 1973-74, with a larger percentage decrease in the harvested acreage. Production is estimated at 1.8 billion pounds, a decline of 23 percent from 1973-74. Flood damage during the current crop year and an increasing price differential in favor of rice crops versus jute were reported to be the principal causes for the decline.

India's 1974-75 production of jute and kenaf is forecast at 2.4 billion pounds, a decrease of 20 percent from 1973-74. Similar weather conditions prevailed in India as in Bangladesh, with flood damage to the standing jute crop contributing to the drop in estimated output. Large-scale diversions of areas from jute to rice also took place. In Thailand, kenaf production is forecast at 882 million pounds, 30 percent below the 1973-74 harvest. The decrease of about 20 percent in the area planted to kenaf in 1974-75 resulted in large measure from poor returns to farmers from the preceding crop.

JUTE AND KENAF: Estimated production by major producing countries, average 1965-69 annual 1972/73-1974/75

(In millions of pounds)

	Average 1965-69	1972-73	1/1973-74	1/1974-75	2/
Jute:					
Bangladesh 3/.....	2,585	2,579	2,381	1,825	
India 4/.....	2,037	1,975	2,451	1,955	
Subtotal	4,622	4,554	4,832	3,780	
Kenaf (mesta)					
Thailand 5/.....	916	960	1,257	882	
India 4/.....	457	461	525	425	
Subtotal	1,373	1,421	1,782	1,307	
Grand total	5,995	5,975	6,614	5,087	

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ July-June year. Formerly East Pakistan.

4/ July-June year. 5/ September-August year. Includes small amounts of jute.

SMALLER WORLD DRIED PRUNE CROP

Commercial dried prune producing countries indicate a smaller 1974 world crop. Production is preliminarily estimated at 188,400 metric tons, 16 percent below that of 1973 but approximately equal to the 1965-69 average. Foreign production is larger than last year, while U.S. production is lower.

Foreign prune production is estimated at 56,900 metric tons, 54 percent above 1973's but approximating the 1965-69 average.

Yugoslavia reports a larger fresh plum crop has provided more fruit for drying. Cold and rainy weather was reported in April, but, conditions were favorable in the summer months. Yugoslav production is estimated at 25,000 tons, over three times the small 1973 pack of 7,600 tons. Quality is reported good.

French prune production is estimated at 18,000 tons, a level only exceeded by the record 1973 pack of 20,900 tons. Weather was favorable much of the season, although drought and high temperatures were reported in August. Quality is judged satisfactory, and sizes are well distributed. Southern Hemisphere production is estimated at 13,900 tons, 66 percent above the 1973 level of 8,400 tons but below average. Australian production

was damaged by poor drying conditions causing brown rot and heavy shedding of fruit. Excellent climatic conditions were reported in Argentina, where production of 5,000 tons was the largest since 1971.

U.S. 1974 production is estimated at 131,500 metric tons, 30 percent below last year's. Reports indicate yields have been less than earlier anticipated.

The United States is the major commercial supplier in the export market. U.S. 1973-74 exports totaled 53,700 metric tons. Shipments by Yugoslavia, the next largest supplier, are estimated at 3,500 tons for 1973-74. Total exports from foreign countries were 7,200 tons.

Italy, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, and France were the largest U.S. export markets. The USSR and Eastern Europe are the primary export markets for Yugoslavia prunes. During the 1973-74 season the United States imported 367 metric tons of prunes.

None of the above statistics include such prune producing countries as Bulgaria and Romania, for which information is not readily available. All production and foreign trade statistics are reported in metric tons.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
annual 1970-74
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ^{1/}
Argentina	6.2	5.7	3.5	.7	5.0
Australia	4.5	4.6	2.9	3.2	2.8
Chile	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.6	4.5
France	14.0	16.0	12.5	20.9	18.0
South Africa, Rep. of	1.7	1.7	1.8	.9	1.6
Yugoslavia	26.3	16.7	26.6	7.6	25.0
Foreign total	57.4	49.5	51.5	36.9	56.9
United States	182.5	120.3	70.3	186.4	131.5
Grand total	239.9	169.8	121.8	223.3	188.4

^{1/} Preliminary

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
marketing years ^{1/} 1970-73
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973 ^{2/}
Argentina	4.3	2.9	2.6	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.5	1.3	.7
Chile	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7
France .....	.5	1.2	1.0	.7
Yugoslavia	23.3	13.3	15.0	3.5
Foreign total	31.5	20.3	21.3	7.2
United States	33.7	41.1	31.4	53.7
Grand total	65.2	61.4	52.7	60.9

- ^{1/} Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, and Chile; October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.
^{2/} Estimated

1974 WORLD HONEY OUTPUT TO BE UNCHANGED

World honey production is expected to be almost the same in 1974 as in 1973, when 1,127 million pounds was estimated to have been produced.

Output during 1974 is probably down in North America and in Oceania, but this is being offset by increases in other areas. The major decreases are in the United States, where poor weather (including drought) has reduced the mid-western crop, and in Australia and France. Mexico, Argentina, West Germany, and possibly the USSR have larger harvests. Based on partial data by countries that import from the People's Republic of China (PRC), production in that country likely recovered from the off-year of 1973.

The 1973 world crop was larger than the year before, mainly due to a bumper harvest in the USSR because of more favorable weather conditions. The 1973 U.S. crop was also above that of a year earlier as was that of France. Production declined in Mexico, West Germany, the PRC, and Australia, but not enough to offset increases elsewhere. World production rose about 5 percent in 1973 over that of the previous year.

Prices have come down somewhat recently in West Germany, the major import market. However, imports are also expected to be down from 1973. Trading had been light in the Hamburg market, but improved slightly in August due primarily to new offerings at reduced prices by the PRC and Argentina. Prices for PRC Honey were quoted at \$769-773 per metric ton, c&f, Hamburg in August for extra light amber, down from \$952 in early July. Light Buenos Aires Export quality averaged about \$800 per metric tons, c&f, Hamburg, in August 1974, compared with about \$1,090 a year earlier. Total honey imports into West Germany are expected to decline slightly in 1974 because of the larger 1974 West German harvest and increased retail prices for honey.

During the first half of 1974 imports into Japan, the world's second largest honey market, amounted to 9,405 metric tons, against the 11,635 tons imported by Japan in 1973. During the first 6 months of 1974, import prices averaged 55.1 cents per pound, a substantial increase over those of a year earlier. However, in light of the recent drop in world prices, Japan's imports in the remaining 6 months of 1974 may recover somewhat, and total imports may approximate the level of 1973.

HONEY: Production by specified country, average
1964-68, annual 1971-73
(In millions of pounds)

Region and country	Average 1964-68	1971	1972	1973 ^{1/}
North America:				
Canada	41.9	52.0	50.6	54.6
Cuba	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.5
El Salvador	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
Guatemala	5.1	6.9	6.2	7.0
Jamaica	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Mexico	68.0	55.1	84.0	73.0
United States	228.4	197.4	214.0	238.2
Total	356.4	325.6	369.7	388.0
South America:				
Argentina	61.3	38.8	49.6	46.3
Bolivia	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
Brazil	16.9	17.6	13.1	13.2
Chile	12.9	14.3	15.4	14.1
Total	93.7	73.2	80.8	76.3
Western Europe:				
Austria	11.4	12.5	13.5	13.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
France	30.4	26.5	22.0	28.7
Germany, West	24.1	33.1	26.3	22.1
Greece	17.9	19.6	21.4	19.0
Italy	16.3	14.6	13.4	14.3
Netherlands	1.0	.7	.4	.4
Spain	22.1	18.1	19.9	21.0
Switzerland	5.8	3.3	3.2	4.0
United Kingdom	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.7
Total	138.7	138.2	130.9	132.8
Eastern Europe:				
Bulgaria	7.9	15.4	16.0	15.5
Czechoslovakia	13.5	16.5	17.0	17.0
Germany, East	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.2
Hungary	14.4	16.5	16.8	17.5
Poland	16.1	22.8	22.5	23.0
Romania	15.3	17.5	18.0	18.5
Yugoslavia	8.1	8.8	7.9	9.0
Total	87.4	110.0	111.2	113.7
Total Europe	226.1	248.2	242.1	246.5
Total USSR	221.5	237.0	240.0	275.0
Asia:				
China, People's Rep. of ^{2/}	29.8	35.5	35.5	30.5
Israel	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.0
Japan	16.0	17.0	13.2	16.5
Turkey	25.4	36.0	36.1	37.0
Total	75.3	92.1	88.4	88.0
Oceania:				
Australia ^{3/}	41.4	42.2	44.6	39.9
New Zealand	11.0	12.1	12.5	13.0
Total	52.4	54.3	57.1	52.9
World Total	1,025.4	1,030.4	1,078.1	1,126.7

^{1/} Preliminary ^{2/} Exports only based on imports into major importing countries. ^{3/} Crop year beginning July of previous year. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION UNCHANGED

World cotton production¹ in 1974-75 (August-July) is estimated at 62.4 million bales (480 lb. net) almost unchanged from last year's record crop. A decline of 145,000 bales in the United States and about 600,000 in Communist countries is being offset by higher production in foreign non-Communist countries.

The current season's crop is being harvested from 83.0 million acres, a slight increase from last season, when harvested acreage was 81.6 million. This year's projected acreage and production give an average yield of 361 pounds per acre, down slightly from last season's 367 pounds.

The United States cotton crop, estimated in October at 12.8 million bales, is down 1 percent from last year's outturn. In the Delta, the crop is up 14 percent from 1973-74, exclusively the result of expanded acreage as some excessive early season rains and cool wet weather in September lowered average yields. In Texas and Oklahoma drought throughout much of the critical growing season lowered acreage and yield, and production is estimated some 33 percent below last year's level. In parts of the Belt—California, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Southeast—production is up from last season. The U.S. crop is being harvested from 13.1 million acres. Average yield is 470 pounds per acre.

Production of cotton in foreign non-Communist countries in 1974-75 is placed at 27.9 million bales, up just over 2 percent from last season. Countries expecting

appreciable increases include Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Nigeria, and Uganda. Acreage increases, rather than significantly improved yields, are responsible for higher production in all of these countries. Declines in production are anticipated in Brazil, Egypt, the Sudan, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and India.

Acreage devoted to cotton in foreign non-Communist countries is estimated at 50.1 million acres, compared with 49.7 million in 1973-74. Average yield per acre is 260 pounds, down 4 pounds from last season.

Production of cotton in Communist countries is placed at 21.6 million bales, compared with 22.2 million in 1973-74. The Soviet crop is currently estimated at 12.0 million bales, up 200,000 from last year and the fifth consecutive record crop. In the PRC, little quantitative information is available on crop production. However, indications are that PRC production of cotton was at a record in 1973-74 and may be good again in 1974-75 as a result of reportedly favorable growing conditions. However, because last season's yield was unusually high the 1974-75 crop is projecting about 8 percent lower than in 1973-74.

The 1974-75 world cotton crop is currently expected to exceed world consumption by about 1.0 million bales. Consequently world stocks, which rose 1.6 million bales in 1973-74, will again be increased.

¹Higher world production levels than heretofore reported primarily reflect revisions in statistics for the People's Republic of China. The entire supply and demand series for that country has been revised upward. The new estimates of acreage and production were prepared by FAS in consultation with the Economic Research Service and the U.S. Agricultural Officer in Hong Kong.

COTTON: Area, Yield, and Production in Specified Countries, Average 1967-71, Annual 1973 and 1974 1/

Continent and Country	Area			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average : 1967-71 :	1973 :	1974 :	Average : 1967-71 :	1973 :	1974 :	Average : 1967-71 :	1973 :	1974 :
	- - Thousand acres - - -			- lbs. per acre - -			- - Thousand bales - -		
North America:									
El Salvador.....	135	215	215	807	694	759	227	340	340
Guatemala.....	197	255	260	780	903	905	320	480	490
Honduras.....	17	23	18	593	480	511	21	23	20
Mexico.....	1,401	1,065	1,365	641	662	663	1,872	1,470	1,885
Nicaragua.....	279	450	415	676	677	694	393	635	600
United States.....	10,368	11,995	13,072	454	519	470	9,813	12,958	12,813
Other.....	97	88	88	134	104	109	27	19	20
Total 4/.....	12,494	14,111	15,439	487	542	502	12,673	15,925	16,168
South America:									
Argentina.....	934	1,168	1,200	238	223	240	463	542	600
Bolivia.....	41	150	175	410	432	425	35	135	155
Brazil.....	6,280	5,850	5,800	221	213	212	2,890	2,600	2,500
Colombia.....	559	615	675	485	488	498	565	625	700
Ecuador.....	44	60	100	262	200	216	24	25	45
Paraguay.....	115	250	250	225	211	192	54	110	100
Peru.....	413	375	405	470	525	480	404	410	405
Venezuela.....	118	200	270	260	300	258	64	125	145
Other.....	3	2	2	160	240	240	1	1	1
Total 4/.....	8,507	8,670	8,877	254	233	251	4,500	4,373	4,651
Europe:									
Bulgaria.....	110	100	105	275	288	297	63	60	65
Greece.....	341	365	370	655	664	655	465	505	505
Italy.....	18	10	10	187	240	240	7	5	5
Spain.....	295	235	260	439	449	480	270	220	260
Yugoslavia.....	29	20	20	265	288	336	16	12	14
Other.....	68	60	70	226	240	260	32	30	35
Total 4/.....	861	790	835	476	484	485	853	832	884
U.S.S.R.....	6,409	6,800	6,900	729	833	835	9,730	11,800	12,000
Africa:									
Angola.....	173	210	210	316	343	331	114	150	145
Cameroon.....	228	150	205	187	160	164	89	50	70
Central African Republic.....	290	300	300	146	120	136	88	75	85
Chad.....	780	665	680	113	144	141	184	200	200
Egypt.....	1,624	1,600	1,500	661	674	672	2,237	2,248	2,100
Kenya.....	90	128	170	117	86	71	22	23	25
Malawi.....	100	110	110	130	131	131	27	30	30
Morocco.....	42	40	35	320	326	411	28	27	30
Mozambique.....	920	1,000	1,000	102	120	120	195	250	250
Nigeria.....	940	800	870	118	84	160	232	140	290
Rhodesia.....	212	250	250	403	461	461	178	240	240
Somali Republic.....	32	34	34	120	113	113	8	8	8
South Africa, Republic of.....	105	150	150	352	544	544	77	170	170
Sudan.....	1,241	1,220	1,000	410	433	408	1,061	1,100	850
Tanzania.....	495	500	500	285	288	274	294	300	285
Uganda.....	2,120	2,500	2,500	78	50	63	343	260	330
Zaire (Congo, K).....	475	555	555	87	91	108	86	105	125
Other.....	889	1,045	1,064	197	245	251	365	534	556
Total 4/.....	10,756	11,257	11,133	251	252	253	5,628	5,910	5,789
Asia:									
Afghanistan.....	300	180	185	184	400	389	115	150	150
Burma.....	393	420	420	74	80	74	61	70	65
China, People's Republic of.....	12,100	11,900	11,900	355	415	383	8,960	10,300	9,500
India.....	19,380	19,300	18,300	126	137	136	5,090	5,500	5,200
Iran.....	825	830	930	390	532	490	672	920	950
Iraq.....	134	150	150	226	208	208	63	65	65
Israel.....	80	86	100	954	949	1,056	159	170	220
Korea, Republic of.....	44	33	32	218	276	255	20	19	17
Pakistan.....	4,456	4,560	4,900	281	301	304	2,609	2,860	3,100
Southern Yemen.....	36	20	20	307	360	360	23	15	15
Syria.....	636	495	520	514	693	618	681	715	670
Thailand.....	203	105	150	260	343	304	110	75	95
Turkey.....	1,622	1,675	1,950	584	675	642	1,974	2,356	2,600
Other.....	116	117	122	199	185	173	48	45	44
Total 4/.....	40,325	39,871	39,679	245	276	274	20,585	23,260	22,691
Oceania:									
Australia.....	83	80	110	815	840	900	141	140	200
Total 4/.....	83	80	110	815	840	900	141	140	200
Total Foreign Non-Communist 4/.....	50,315	49,659	50,805	243	264	260	25,494	27,274	27,942
Total Communist 4/.....	18,752	18,925	19,090	481	563	536	18,803	22,208	21,628
World Total 4/.....	79,435	81,579	82,967	327	367	361	54,110	62,440	62,383

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 lb. net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA
October 18, 1974

LARGER PRODUCTION OF RAISINS AND CURRANTS

Major producing countries indicate larger 1974 world crops of raisins and currants. Total raisin production is estimated at 515,000 metric tons and currants at 94,300 metric tons. Production of raisins is 9 percent above 1973 output and currants 17 percent above the 1973 level, but both items remain below the 1965-69 average. Both the United States and foreign 1974 raisin production levels are above last year's levels.

Foreign raisin production is estimated at 294,900 metric tons, 7 percent above that of last year, but below the average level. Rain was reported in Australia, South Africa, and Turkey. September frosts and heavy rains during harvest severely damaged the Australian crop for the second consecutive year. Production totaled 52,100 tons of sultanas and 2,800 tons of lexias. Early Australian deliveries were of good quality, but much of the later, damaged fruit was of low quality. Heavy rain and flooding occurred at the height of the South African drying season causing heavy damage in the Orange River area. Production totaled 5,700 tons, 62 percent below last year's level. Turkish reports indicate rain fell during the early part of the harvest, but damage was not serious. Production in Turkey is estimated at 85,000 tons, unchanged from last year's level.

Generally favorable weather was reported in Greece. Greek production is estimated at 95,000 tons, 27 percent above the rain-damaged 1973 crop and above the average level. Iranian production is estimated at 50,000 tons, 11 percent above that of 1973. The Iranian Government has signed agreements with foreign investors to increase acreage and upgrade the quality of grapes for raisins and wine. New Iranian areas are being brought under grape cultivation in Shiraz and Rezaieh. Spanish production is estimated at 4,300 tons.

Official U.S. raisin production statistics are not available this time. Industry estimates indicate a 1974 crop larger than last year's, but slightly smaller than the 1965-69 average. The industry estimates 1974 production

at 195,000 metric tons of Natural Thompson Seedless and 25,000 metric tons of other raisins. Quality of incoming fruit is very good. Reports from some growers indicate yields were lighter than originally anticipated.

Production of currants in Australia, Greece, and South Africa is estimated at 94,300 metric tons, 17 percent above the 1973 crop of 80,900 tons. Weather conditions were generally favorable for a good 1974 Greek currant crop. Excessive stocks of old wine limited winery interest in Black Corinth grapes and Greek currant production is estimated at 90,000 tons, 20 percent above 1973. Quality is reported excellent. Australian currant production was severely damaged by rain. Production totaled 3,600 tons, only two-thirds of last year's level of 5,400 tons. Western Australia was the only area with a normal crop.

Total 1973-74 raisin exports of the seven leading producing countries are estimated at 230,000 metric tons, 25 percent below the 1972-73 total and 24 percent below the 1965-69 average. Australia, Greece, Iran, and Turkey all reported smaller 1973-74 exports. U.S. exports totaled 45,200 metric tons, more than twice the short 1972-73 level, but were below average. Canada and the United Kingdom were the major markets for Australian raisins. The European Community (EC) is the major market for Turkish and Greek raisins, while Japan, the EC and Canada are the major U.S. export markets.

Australian and Greek exports of currants totaled 50,900 metric tons, 23 percent below those of 1972-73. The United Kingdom is the largest market for currants from both countries.

The above statistics do not include data for minor exporting countries such as Argentina, Chile and Cyprus, or Afghanistan, whose exports are often substantial but not readily ascertainable. All production and foreign trade statistics are reported in metric tons.

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production, 1970-74
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972	: 1973	: 1974
Australia	8.3	8.3	7.6	5.4	3.6
Greece	87.9	88.4	73.1	75.0	90.0
South Africa, Rep. of .....	.6	.7	.7	.5	.7
Total	96.8	97.4	81.4	80.9	94.3
1/ Estimate					

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries, annual 1969-73
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972	: 1973 1/
Australia (Year beginning Jan. 1)	3.5	4.2	3.7	1.9
Greece (Year beginning Sept. 1)	50.9	56.4	62.7	49.0
1/ Estimate				

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London
average, September 1972 to date
(In U.S. cents per pound)

Origin and Type	1972-73			1973-74			1974-75
	Sept.	Jan.	July	Sept.	Jan.	July	Sept.
California:							
Natural Thompson:							
Seedless	36.0	--	--	--	59.9	61.8	--
Australia:							
4-Crown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5-Crown	20.9	--	--	--	2/ 50.7	--	--
Greece:							
No. 2	17.2	38.0	41.4	1/ 60.1	2/ 44.5	46.0	45.6
No. 4	16.8	--	--	1/ 59.2	2/ 44.4	45.7	--
Iran:							
Maragha/Urmia .	--	31.7	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey:							
No. 9	1/ 16.4	37.0	40.0	1/ 50.0	1/ 39.5	44.5	45.6
No. 10	1/ 17.8	39.5	--	1/ 53.4	1/ 40.2	45.4	48.6
1/ f.o.b.							
2/ c&f							

RAISINS: Commercial production, 1970-74
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ^{1/}
Australia:					
Lexias	3.6	5.1	6.2	5.4	2.8
Sultanas	82.0	45.2	92.9	44.4	52.1
Greece	82.1	87.4	71.5	75.0	95.0
Iran	60.0	60.0	45.0	45.0	50.0
South Africa, Rep. of	12.4	12.2	12.6	14.9	5.7
Spain	7.0	3.3	3.0	6.0	4.3
Turkey	132.0	100.0	106.0	85.0	85.0
Foreign total	379.1	313.2	337.2	275.7	294.9
United States	175.5	173.3	95.3	195.0	2/
Grand total	554.6	486.5	432.5	470.7	

^{1/} Estimate.

^{2/} Not available.

RAISINS: Exports from seven leading producing countries,
1970-73 marketing years ^{1/}
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973 ^{1/}
Australia	56.9	44.9	74.0	40.0
Greece	58.0	84.7	55.5	46.0
Iran	37.2	40.0	37.0	30.0
South Africa, Rep. of	7.5	7.2	5.3	8.0
Spain	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.2
Turkey	82.8	98.2	110.6	58.6
Foreign total	245.1	276.7	283.9	184.8
United States	56.7	67.3	21.2	45.2
Grand total	301.8	344.0	305.1	230.0

^{1/} Marketing year beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

^{2/} Estimate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CIRCULARS

Dairy and Poultry

U.S. Trade in Poultry Products in Fiscal 1974 (FPE-4-74)

Sugar & Tropical Products

World Sugar Trade Increases
Molasses Exports up in 1973 (FS-2-74)

Fruits and Vegetables

Canned Fruit Prices in the Netherlands, West Germany, and the United Kingdom (FCAN-4-74)
Dried Fruit, World Production And Trade Statistics (FDF-1-74)

Grains

World Grain Trade Statistics
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Livestock and Meat

U.S. Trade in Livestock and Livestock Products for July (FLM-MT-9-74)
U.S. Trade in Livestock, Meat, and Meat Products for April (FLM-MT-7-74)

FAS M-258 **WORLD GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS 1950-51/1972-73.**

92 pp. This report provides reference statistics on the quantity of grain which moves in international trade. It contains historical data for both exporting and importing countries by country, by region, and for each grain covering a period of 23 years.

U.S. Trade in Livestock and Livestock Products for June (FLM-MT-8-74)